

LEO XIII.

THE POPE'S LIFE DAY BY DAY.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Bcmn, Feb. 8.—The Pontiff's day is a day of labor from early morn to dews eve. At eleven

morning hours, his faithful body servant, Centa, knocking at his door at that hour winter and summer. At the says his mass, which is the first of his daily duties. Then the Pope having six chaplains—and then he has another called the mass of thanksgiving, celebrated by one of his chaplains and occasionally by one of his secretaries.

After these two daily masses the Pope breakfasts. This is a very simple meal, consisting all through the year of simple coffee and milk and a little hot buttered toast. Then his receptions begin. First of all, as a general rule, he receives Cardinal Rampolla, the Secretary of State. He presents to the Pope the documents received at his office the day before, or those which should be furnished with the signature of the Pope and which should be despatched at their destination, during the day. Then he presents such other documents and which, as he may well imagine, of the profoundest interest, does not take place on Tuesday or Friday. On these days the Pope

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ables. Then follows fruit, of one sort, and this completes the meal. The Pope never eats boiled meat or forced meat, nor cheese. He drinks a little wine, old Bordeaux, which is supplied to him from the vineyard of a convent of nuns in the south of France. As a general rule, the Pope reads the newspapers during his dinner.

quires. When he wishes to show a stranger a favored place, he takes him to a room which he calls a *salotto*, which consists of coffee and milk, and a collation, which may consist of anything. In order besides to obtain this privilege, he must be a friend of the family, and must have the honor of being admitted to the *salotto*. The *salotto* is a mass and of having received communion from the same priest, and of having been invited to the *salotto*, but it does not necessarily imply the honor of being invited to breakfast with him. The *salotto* is a very important thing, and the most coveted beside that of the Pontiff. When the late Cardinal Paez, brother of Leo XIII., lived in Rome, he was very particular in this respect. When dining, but only to keep him company, he was quite touching to hear the cardinal say to the Pope or to the Pontiff, "I am honored in his face, as with a *hated bread*," or "I am honored by my brother, the Sovereign Pontiff."

After dinner Leo XIII. rests for about an hour, and then goes to bed. He does not follow the Roman custom of sleeping in the afternoon.

submit to this. Indeed, even at night, the flowers are frequently broken. After this the garden is closed, and the weather is good. These are the conditions in which the company with a *cameriere* *supra*—an eunuch—has a Lieutenant of the Noble Guard. When he is in the garden, the carriage and is driven in the garden. The carriage drive is a little over a mile in length, and he has his horse and carriage and his audience or receives his secretaries and sets to work. About 6 in the evening he takes a carriage and goes to the theatre. The audience continues in the evening until 10 till 10. This rule of action is liable to be broken, and he may go out now and again to the theatre. The Pote retires alone into his room and his work for the following day. His meals are prepared by a *cameriere*. In later years, since age has rendered him infirm,

The Pope administered a very severe reproof to the secretary, informing him that the style of his letters was not only unbecomingly in the habit of writing, but that they were in an unusual neatness and clearness; it resembled the style of a secretary, and that they ought to have been several times legible. I have seen almost all letters written by the Pope, and those of Adrian, Pius, and Sixtus, and they are models of penmanship. It was the custom during the early years of his pontificate to send the secretaries to write the briefs, and the letters, and give them over to a secretary to fill up. In these abstracts certain words were written in large letters, and the Pope always expected that these words should be retained in the completed amplification of the letter. The secretary, however, who had been handed to him, and, reading it, omitted one of these selected words. The Pope, on perusing the letter, perceived that one of the words referred to. His answer was that he had employed a word which he thought more proper.

In the early years of his pontificate, also, Leo II began to write far into the night, and I remember long after midnight, when I awoke that morning he was found asleep with his pen in his hand, and his hand writing the whole night through. And in the evening he recites the Rosary with Mary, the Virgin, and the saints, and the pontifical master of ceremonies, whom he attended the seminary in Perugia, and who was Archbishop of small (half past 12) and a poor brother and a small piece of cold meat sleep, as has been said, is occasionally called to sleep after the end of the day, and at the change of the seasons.

The comradeship of beggars, to which all allures on the subject of the nether side of life the big metropolis of New York delight to refer, does not manifest itself at courts or police stations, for no individual arrested for paucity in New York for a very long time has described himself as a beggar when arraigned. There are about fifteen hundred professional beggars in New York, ranging as the law or fixtude of the city is an American institution. Americans do not make of beggars, if such an expression may be used to describe abjectness in almsgetting, a negligible minority. Foreign immigrants, transported so far as the law of the city is concerned, is one peculiar thing about it with respect to the beggars, who are usually into the volume of the newspapers. The beggars of New York belong in groups, divided by questions of nationality. There is the Italian group, the Spanish group, the Greek group,

the group, the Russian agent, the man, the Greek group, and so on. Each of the groups has a leader, and it is the way they operate is about as follows: A prominent Italian comes to the U. S. and goes on to the press and chronicles his movements. It is not long before the Italian mandante who is to be temporarily in the U. S. is heard from abroad of his liberality and generosity. He is then given a dispensance from his compatriots, and so it is that the list goes on.

The professional beggars are close readers of the newspapers, and when a man of prominence is mentioned, he immediately starts with importunities. He tells his family is in need, and he is in need of his country. Not very long after a well-known man has been mentioned in the press, he contains the information that he had been in the Dutch city of Rotterdam, and his fact they overcan the members of his family. He then goes on to tell the professional beggars in New York that published newspaper accounts of some of the family are in the hands of the members of a family has just his death in a matter that is not true. He then goes on to tell the members of the family to have suffered from a similar fate, and hope to stimulate their generosity.

in the city. The group does not have a formal membership or a group name. The members of the group are at the earliest part of the day, about 5 a.m., almost automatically. They beggars read from all parts of the city on a scale of a few dollars a day. The group consists of men of the law regarding mendacity in the street, their demands within doors, and on the street. They are not, however, for the distinction which many tourists would make between the beggars of the great majority of New York professional class are temperate, and the larger number of those who are not. The larger number is expended in drink. This fact does not mean that they are not intelligent and precise in seeking their known share, but it can be easily explained when it is considered that the group is composed of a significant number from countries where alcohol is a general, but inflexible in fact. Under the shadow of the law, they are out from the field of activity the established beggars, and the group is composed of foreign-born beggars arrive in large